



LOANWORDS FOUND IN BALI AND BEYOND MAGAZINES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to know the types and the reason of using loanword found in Bali and Beyond Magazine. Another specific reason is to find out how many the loanword is used in these magazines. The data were collected by using observation method then they were analyzed by identifying the loanwords found in the magazines, then categorizing whether it is loanwords based on the level, loanwords based on the language involved and loanwords based on the frequency. Based on the analysis above, there are three types of loanwords: (1) loanwords based on the level that can be divided into two, they are: necessary loanword and unnecessary loanword, (2) loanword based on the language involved that can be divided into two, they are: loanword as culture and loanword as intimate and (3) loanword based on the frequency that can be divided into two, they are: loanword as speech borrowing and loanword as language borrowing.

Keywords: loanwords, language, Bali Beyond Magazine

INTRODUCTION

The use of word from different language is called loanword which according to Apple and Muysken loanword is morphemic importation without substitution (Apple & Pieter, 1987). Here only a meaning, simple or composite, is imported, but the forms representing that meaning are native. However, if a community often used that language, they become familiar with a new foreign word. The word of one language and the other language are usually different. The particular word used in a language may not be used in another language.

Loanwords from one language to another language may undergo some orthographical and semantic changes, including English loanwords in Indonesian (Nurweni, 2013). In every daily life because of social relationships in the community that related between one to another country. When people of varied cultures come into contact, they have many things to share and these result in the process of foreign acquisition and an extensive increase in vocabulary. An increase in vocabulary is at the same time accompanied by an increase in meaning (Mojela, 2011). Besides people in a country really need the loanword because it can provide information about new word, even if it come from a foreign language, and if loanword continues to be used, sooner or later that foreign language may be adopted into the recipient language. It can be stated again that loanword is word



taken from one language and used in another language. In addition, it may also be said that loanword is a word of one language taken to another and naturalized (Grosjean, 1982).

In the past, Indonesian lexicon used to have the Dutch as one of the source-language for this type borrowing. The Indonesian rumah sakit for instance, was a loanshift of the Dutch Ziekenhuis, buku harian was derived from dagboek, and nama keluarga was translated from familie naam. In the present time, English has replaced the Dutch for the Indonesia loanshift resource. The English words hardware and software for example, have been borrowed into Indonesian to be perangkat keras and perangkat lunak, e-mail borrowed to be pos elektronik, mobile phone (hand phone) to be telepon genggam (Jendra, 2010).

Loanwords can be found in the magazine entitled is *Bali and Beyond Magazines*. It usually occurred in daily activities in their place of work, studying times, or wherever they are. The use of loanword can be seen in *Bali and Beyond Magazines*, the example below is written in italic, as follows: “The Balinese Circle of Life” ends with a carving depicting *Ngaben*, a cremation ritual to send the dead on to the next life (“Bali Beyond Magazine,” 2016).

There is a word *Ngaben* in the data (1). *Ngaben* is the last and most important ceremony of every Balinese life. It’s the Balinese word for the cremation of dead, in which the soul is released entirely from the body to ascend to heaven and to be reincarnated. But before cremation can actually take place, there are many complicated rituals, ceremonies and preparations before and after cremation. If the writer used the word cremation, the readers might be an imaged the usual cremation ceremony which is common in different regions, but in this context *Ngaben* is a unique ceremony in Bali which is very famous in worldwide. The climax of a *Ngaben* is burning of the sarcophagus containing the body of the deceased. It is necessary loanword because there is no word to present this concept in English.

Based on the example there are an important role in development of a language. Many people do not completely understand about loanword, they only use without knowing the origin of that word and unconsciously use in their communication daily life, such as in magazines, newspapers, books, internet, social networking, television and etc.

METHOD

The primary data which is used in this study was collected from the magazines entitled *Bali and Beyond Magazines*. The form of the primary data is the sentence from magazines which contains about loanword. This magazine is chosen as the data resource because this magazine is very interesting to analyze as the data source also supporting the research and it consist of tradition, custom, and culture which is usually a lot of loanwords can be found here.

The data of this study was collected by using observation method. The data were taken from the magazines by using note taking technique. First of all, the magazine has been read several times. While reading, it is important to make some notes which are related to the problems in order to get important point that would be analyzed. The data and the statement that should be noted which can be considered as loanword.

The data analysis in this study was started firstly by identification the loanwords found in the magazines, then categorizing whether it is loanwords based on



the level, loanwords based on the language involved and loanwords based on the frequency.

DISCUSSION

Loanwords based on the level can be divided into two, there are: necessary loanword and unnecessary loanword. Loanword based on the language involved can be divided into two, there are: loanword as culture and loanword as intimate. Loanword based on the frequency can be divided into two, there are: loanword as speech borrowing and loanword as language borrowing. Necessary loanwords are the words from foreign language, it is needed because there is no exact word in their own language that can express what they mean. Unnecessary loanwords are the words from a foreign language although there are actually corresponding words in the receiver languages. Loanwords as culture are the words that are borrowed from a different language uncommonly used in the speech community and contains about culture. Loanwords as intimate are a words from foreign language that is also spoken widely in the community. Loanwords as speech borrowing are foreign words used by relatively a few people because the word is foreign in widely people. Loanwords as language borrowing are foreign words that are widely used by majority of people and the words are not of foreign language anymore. Further, the analysis of the data found from this paper is shown in the subs below.

Loanwords Based on the Level

According to the level of the necessity in borrowing the words, loanwords are distinguished further into two types, namely necessary loanwords and unnecessary loanwords.

1. Necessary Loanwords

Necessary loanwords, also named importations, are words borrowed from foreign language by bilinguals into their utterance because they find there is no exact word in their own language that can express what they mean. The data of the necessary loanword from the Bali and Beyond Magazines are shown below:

- 1) Choices of grilled skewers were served as well as delicious meatball soup, fried noodle, fried rice, *martabak* and more (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 39).
- 2) Meanwhile the water from tapping the palm flowers can be used for *tuak* and also palm sugar (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 24).
- 3) It was a class for guest to learn to craft *jamu* and skin treatment (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 30).
- 4) After the welding process, the silver item need to be cleaned – “lerak”, which is usually used to wash batik is also used to wash and polish silver (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 58).

In the data (1) there is a word *martabak*. It's placed in the ends of the sentence. The word *martabak* refers to a food who one of the most popular food in Indonesia. *Martabak* is a kind of omelette with bits of vegetables and minced meat, but *martabak* and omelette is completely different. If the writer used the word omelette, the readers can assume it is only egg without mixed the vegetables and minced meat. It is necessary loanwords because has no translate in English or other language. It word is loaned from Indonesian language because there is no word to present this concept in English. In explaining one of the Indonesian



foods, it loaned the word *martabak*.

In the data (2) there is a word *Tuak*. It's placed in the middle of the sentence. The word *tuak* is a Balinese traditional beverage which contains higher level alcohol. This beverages is made from essence stem of a palm. *Tuak* is not sold freely and it has to be served fresh. If the writer used the word whiskey, the readers can assume it is famous whiskey such as: vodka, red label, and etc. It is necessary loanwords because has no translate in English or other language. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. In explaining one of the Balinese beverages, it loaned the word *tuak*.

There is the word *Jamu* in the data (3). It's placed in the middle of the sentence. The word *jamu* is a traditional medicine from Indonesia. It is made from natural material, such as parts of plants such as roots, bark, flowers, seeds, leaves, and fruits. If the writer used the word powder drinks, the readers can assume it is not healthy, because most of the powder drink contains a lot of sugar and unhealthy. It is necessary loanwords because has no translate in English or other language. It word is loaned from Indonesian language because there is no word to present this concept in English. In explaining one of the Indonesian traditional beverages, it loaned the word *jamu*.

In the data (4) there is a word *lerak*. It's placed in the middle of the sentence. *Lerak* is a plant known for its seeds that can be used as a traditional detergent. If the writer used the word detergent, the readers can assume it is the detergent is commonly used daily, but in this context *lerak* is traditional detergent which can be used for washing silver item and also *lerak* can be used for washing batik. It is necessary loanwords because *lerak* has no translate in English. It word is loaned from Indonesian language because there is no exact word that can express this concept in English.

That's all the data and analysis about necessary loanwords from Bali and Beyond Magazines and the word *martabak*, *lerak* and *jamu* has been loan from Indonesian language, than the word *tuak* has been loan from Balinese language. All the data has been loan from Balinese language and Indonesian language because in this case, all the data there is no particular or exact word that can express and there are no change in word *martabak*, *jamu*, *tuak*, and *lerak* and all the data still use original form of origin languages.

2. Unnecessary Loanword

Unnecessary loanwords are the word from a foreign language that are borrowed although there are actually corresponding words in the receiver language. The data from unnecessary loanwords can be seen in the following data:

- 1) A delectable Balinese seafood barbeque complete with six types of different *sambal* (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 23).
- 2) The next day I drove to *Pulau Galang*, and wasn't just the destination that I was excited about but also the journey (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 61).
- 3) She escorted me back to the ground floor just like a *Nyonya* inviting her guest to join her for dinner in the dining room of her peranakan house (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 27).
- 4) "*Merdeka*" means the nation's victory after years of colonialism. For Indonesians, this building is a symbol of pride (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 65).
- 5) Coming from North Bali, she first worked in Kuta selling souvenirs to tourist before she finally rented a small shop on *Jalan Bunisari*. (Bali and Beyond,



2016: 55)

The word *Sambal* in data (1) it's placed in the end of the sentence. *Sambal* is a hot sauce or paste typically made from a mixture of variety of chili peppers with others ingredients such as, garlic, ginger, onion, salt, sugar and etc. Various recipes of *sambal* usually are served as hot and spicy condiments for dishes such as fried chicken, fried fish and ribs. In this context is not tomato sauce or chili sauce packaging, but the sauce with various spices. The word *sambal* is loaned from Indonesian language. It is unnecessary loanwords because *sambal* can be translated in to English called sauce

In sentences (2) there is a word *Pulau*, it's placed in the middle of the sentence. *Pulau* is a plot of land or land that is smaller than the continent, which surrounded by water and become the place of living like humans, animals, or plants. A collection of several islands are called archipelago. The word *pulau* is loan from Indonesian language, it is unnecessary loanwords because *pulau* can be translated in to English called island. It means the writers explain this word with their own language.

In the data (3) is *Nyonya*. It's placed in the middle of the sentences. The word *nyonya* means a greeting to a married woman. If the writer used the word miss, the readers can assume the woman is not married, but in this context the women already married. The word *nyonya* has been loan from Indonesian language, it is unnecessary loanwords because *nyonya* in to English called Mrs but the writer does not translate word *nyonya* into English. It means the writer explain this word with their own language.

The word *Merdeka* in the data (4) it's placed in the front of the sentences. The word *merdeka* is loaned from Indonesia language. The term *merdeka* was used in Indonesia in a similar way to designate freedom from the dutch colonial government during the struggle for independence in the 1940s. Further, the word *merdeka* can be categorized the unnecessary loanword because if the word *merdeka* translated to the English called independent or free, but in this context the word independent more suitable to use that the word free.

In data (5) there is a word *jalan*. It's placed in the end of the sentence. *Jalan* is land transportation infrastructure covering all parts of the road, including traffic light, sign and others equipment intended for traffic. *Jalan* can be translated into English called street and the word *Bunisari* above is the name of the street. If the writer used the word alley, the readers can assume it is a small road often found in the village or in the city. The word *jalan* has been borrowed from Indonesian language. It is unnecessary loanwords because *jalan* can be translated in to English called street. It means the writers explain this word with their own language.

That's all the data and analysis about unnecessary loanwords from Bali and Beyond Magazines and the words *sambal*, *pulau*, *nyonya*, *merdeka*, dan *jalan* from Indonesian language. In this case the writers does not translate the word to English, the writers reason maybe is to explain word with their own language.

Loanwords Based on the Language Involved

As stated above loanword is a part of the type of borrowing and also which occurs in a bilingual community. Loanwords based on the language involved, there are can be divided into two types: Loanwords as Culture and Loanwords as Intimate. Further, for the analysis of this paper will be explained as follows:



1. Loanwords as Culture

Loanwords as culture refer to words are borrowed from a different language uncommonly used in the speech community. Culture in the broadest sense, is the while system of ideas, actions and the work of human beings in the framework of the life of society that is made human self by learning. In this data source of loanwords is from the Balinese language. Loanword as Culture Borrowing which found in Bali and Beyond Magazines are shown below:

- 1) The *Ogoh-ogoh* parade became popular in 1983 when president Suharto announced that the Silent day was officially a national holiday (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 17).
- 2) They are also need to participate in other ceremonies like the *Odalan* and Nyepi (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 23).
- 3) Lunchtime had come, so now it was time to indulge in the restaurant's authentic Balinese food served in *Megibung* style (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 31).
- 4) The day after *Melukat* I continued my temple tour by going to the Blanjong temple in Sanur (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 22).
- 5) It was such a beautiful sight to see as some of the staff at Nusa Dua beach hotel and spa held *Melasti*, a Balinese ritual, to celebrate the anniversary of Pura Giri Natha, the hotel's temple (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 38).
- 6) *Penjor* up! The tall bamboo pole decorated with coconut leaves and offerings were spotted almost everywhere in Bali (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 40).
- 7) During childhood, a Balinese person also experiences the famous tooth-filling ceremony known as *Mepandes* (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 22).

In the data above, it can be described that all the italicized words are Balinese words. In data (1) there is a Balinese word *Ogoh-Ogoh* placed in front of the sentence. *Ogoh – ogoh* are statues built for the Ngrupuk parade, which takes one day before Nyepi day in Bali, Indonesia. *Ogoh-ogoh* normally has form of mythological beings mostly demons. If it called the big statue from Bali, the readers can assume ogoh-ogoh is a big statue made of stone like statue of Liberty. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. Ogoh-ogoh can be classified to loanwords as culture because it is one of the cultural in Bali.

There is a word *Odalan* in the data (2). It is placed in the end of the sentence. Odalan is the anniversary ceremony of the temple. In Bali, the temple found, in each family house or village. *Odalan* has a great philosophical meaning that reminds us of where we came from and balance of the universe and it is contents to the ceremonies and offerings. If the writer used the word anniversary, the readers can assume the word *odalan* is the anniversary party with cut a cake. It is necessary because has no translate in English or other language. In this context *odalan* meant offer the offering and pray in the temple and it word has been loan from Balinese language because there is no exact word can express this word in English. *Odalan* can be categorized to the loanwords as culture because *odalan* is cultural in Bali especially Balinese Hinduism

In data (3) there is a Balinese word *Megibung*, it is placed in the ends of the sentence. *Megibung* is a unique tradition come from eastern part of Bali. *Megibung* is a dining occasion that demonstrates togetherness in Balinese life. If the writer used the word eating together, the readers can assume *megibung* is eating together in restaurant, but in this context *megibung* is an activity where some



people sit together and share the food from one big plate or more traditionally, from a big banana leaf. It is necessary loanwords because has no translate in English or other language. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. *Megibung* can be categorized to the loanword as culture because *megibung* is one of the unique traditions in Bali.

There is a word *Melukat* in data (4). It's placed in the front of the sentence. *Melukat* is a ritual for purification of the mind and soul inside human body spiritually. If the writer used another word like playing the water, the readers can assume it is just an ordinary activity, but in this context *melukat* means a process to remove bad influences in human which involves using water as a ritual cleanser, after *melukat* in holy waters will certainly make you feel good. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. Further, *melukat* can be categorized to the loanwords as culture because *melukat* is one of the unique traditions in Bali.

In the data (5) there is a word *Melasti*. It's placed in the middle of the sentence. *Melasti* is one of the existing cultural in Bali. *Melasti* is a Balinese purification ceremony and ritual, which according to Balinese calendar is held several days before the Nyepi day. *Melasti* ceremony is held on the edge of the beach with aim to purify oneself of all the bad things. If the writer used the sentence go to the beach, the readers can assume the people go to beach for recreation or holiday, but in this context go to the beach for held the ceremony and pray. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no exact word to present this word in English and it can be categorized to the loanwords as culture because *melasti* is one of the existing cultural in Bali.

In the data (6) there is a word *penjor*. It's placed in front of the sentence. *Penjor* is a tall curved bamboo pole decorated with coconut leaves with an offering at the base. *Penjor* is made from bamboo which decorated with coconut tree's leaf, with ornament like leafage, traditional cake, bananas and many others in order to make *penjor* looks good. If the writer used the word yellow leaf curved in Bali, this sentence is too long and also the readers can assume it is just a leaf that is plainly installed in bamboo without decoration. It is necessary loanwords because has no translate in English or other language. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. It can be categorized to the loanwords as culture because *penjor* is one of the art and means of ceremony in Bali.

In the data (7) there is a word *Mepandes*. It's placed in the end of the sentence. *Mepandes* is a ceremony of cutting the front teeth. Cutting here is not in the context of carelessly cutting, but only leveling the teeth. *Mepandes* become one of the processing of life that must be passed by Balinese people before adulthood. *Mepandes* are held regularly in Bali, usually can be done at home of each person or held massively in public places. If the writer used the word cutting teeth, the readers can assume it will look strange with the meaning of the word cutting teeth without knowing the real meaning. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no word to present this concept in English and it can be categorized to the loanwords as culture because *mepandes* is one of the cultural must be passed by Balinese people before adulthood in Bali.

Further, from the explanation above the data from the Bali and Beyond Magazines, all the data are from Balinese language. The word has been loaned because there is no component used in these words belong to English and the pur-



pose the writers is to introduction culture of Bali and there are no exact word that can express it and all of data still use original form of Balinese language.

2. Loanwords as Intimate Borrowing

Loanwords as intimate borrowing refer to word that are word by bilinguals from a language that is also spoken widely in the community. The data of the loanwords as intimate borrowing from the *Bali and Beyond Magazines* are shown below:

- 1) A simple ring takes hours to make, while an item with detailed design such as a miniature of *andong* or animal figures (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 58).
- 2) The texture of the *gonggong* is chewy and soft and simply delicious, especially when dipped into the special sauce served as a condiment (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 62).
- 3) The real gem of this “book street” actually lies on the recently named *Gang Blue Ocean* (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 56).
- 4) Visitors who come to Bali were mainly global nomads and surfers who spent a lot of time chasing waves, hanging in *warungs* and reading books. (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 55)

In the data (1) there is a word *andong*. It's placed in the end of the sentence. *Andong* is one of the traditional means of public transportation in Solo, Yogyakarta and the surrounding areas. If the writer used the word *dokar*, the readers can assume it is the means of transportation with two wheels and pulled with one horse. It is different from *andong* with four wheels and pulled with one or two horses. It is necessary because has no translate in English or other language. It can be classified to the loanwords as intimate because it is used widely in the community especially in Solo and Yogyakarta.

In sentence (2) there is a word *gonggong*. It's placed in the middle of the sentence. *Gonggong* is a kind of snails which is famous around Batam, Riau islands. The texture of the *gonggong* is chewy, soft, and simply delicious. If the writer used the word snail, the readers can assume all kinds of snails, but in this context just talking about *gonggong*. It word is loaned from Indonesian language because there is no word to present this concept in English. It can be classified to the loanwords as intimate because it is used widely in the community especially in Batam, Riau islands.

In this sentence (3) there is a word *gang*. It's placed in the end of the sentence. *Gang* is a small road often found in the village or in the city. In the *gang*, there are usually many houses. If the writer used the word street, the readers can assume it is the public street with crowded situation. It is unnecessary because it can be translated in English called alley. It can be classified to the loanword as intimate because in this context the word *gang* used by the widely community in Indonesia.

In the data (4) there is a word *warungs*. It's placed in the end of the sentence. *Warungs* is a type of small owned business often a casual shop, traditional stand or modest small shop. Traditional *warungs* are made from wooden, bamboo or thatched material. More permanent *warungs* are made from bricks and concrete. If the writer used the word store, the readers can assume it is a store like modern supermarket, but in this context discuss about roadside stalls. The word *warungs* which belong to the English language in the suffix *-s*. in this word, this suffix is also used as a plural marker. The word *warungs* has been loan from In-



donesian language. It is can be classified to the loanwords as intimate borrowing because the word *warungs* used in widely community, especially in Indonesian.

That's all the data and analysis about loanword as intimate borrowing from Bali and Beyond Magazines and the words *andong*, *gonggong*, *gang* and *warungs* has been loan from Indonesia language. That are all the data can be classified to the loanword as intimate borrowing because the word *andong*, *gonggong*, *gang* and *warungs* are used widely in each community.

Loanwords Based on the Frequency

According to the Frequency, Loanwords based on the frequency, there are can be divided into two types: namely loanwords as speech borrowing and loanwords as language borrowing.

1. Loanwords as Speech Borrowing

Loanwords as speech borrowing are foreign words used by relatively a few people, so loanwords as speech borrowing only used by certain people because the word is foreign in widely people. The data of the loanwords as speech borrowing from the Bali and Beyond Magazines are shown below:

- 1) In the Balinese tradition a married couple is expected to be actively involved in the village life that is managed by the *Banjar Adat* (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 23).
- 2) Afterwards, Satria had me sit on the ground where the river and the streams were on each of me and the *Pemangku* was right in front of me saying some prayers in the Balinese language (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 22).
- 3) The class took place at an open *bale* next the swimming pool (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 42).
- 4) Two days after the first ritual was held, the much-awaited main ceremony finally took place at *Puri Agung Gianyar* (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 19).

Based upon the data above, it can be explained that all data the italicized words such as: in the data (1) there is the word *Banjar Adat*. It's placed in the end of the sentences. *Banjar adat* is Balinese term for their place to run social activity and ceremony. It is small communities bound by religion. *Banjar adat* mostly related to cultural and religious, the member of *banjar adat* are mostly people who were born in the village and one of their duties is taking care religious ceremonies of the temple in that village. If the writer used the word club, the readers can assume it is only ordinary people who only spend the time for chatting. It is necessary because has no translate in English or other language. This word usually only used by Balinese people because the word *banjar adat* is Balinese language. It word is loaned from Balinese language because there is no exact word to present this concept in English. It is can be classified to the speech borrowing because the word *banjar adat* used by certain people in widely community in Indonesia.

In the data (2) there is word *pemangku*, It's placed in the middle of the sentence. *Pemangku* is the one Balinese people who leads the way of worship when odalan in the temple. In the temple, *pemangku* is often seen in full white clothing from head to toe. If the writer used the word priest, the readers can assume the other of the priest like pendeta, pedanda and etc, to be more specific then use the word *pemangku*. The word *pemangku* has been loan from Balinese language. It is can be classified to the speech borrowing because the word *pemangku* used by certain people in widely community in Indonesia.



In the data (3) there is word *bale*. It is placed in the middle of the sentence. *Bale* is a place where it is covered with a ceiling in a house or the other place. If the writer used the word house, the reader can assume it is a place to live that contains complete with the facilities, but in this context *bale* is open space. The word *bale* has been loan from Balinese language. It is can be classified to the speech borrowing because the word *bale* used by used by certain people widely community in Indonesia.

In the data (4) there is a word *puri*. It is placed in the middle of the sentence. *Puri* is a name for the residence of Balinese nobles, especially those who are still close family of the kings of Bali. If the writer used the house, the readers can assume as a place where most people live without knowing the *puri* is the residence of the king's descendants. It is necessary because there is no exact word can express this word to English. It is can be classified to the speech borrowing because the word *puri* used by used by certain people widely community in Indonesia.

That's all the data and analysis about loanword as speech borrowing from Bali and Beyond Magazines and the words *banjar adat*, *bale*, *pemangku*, and *puri*. All the data can be classified to the loanword as speech borrowing because all the data are widely used by certain people in widely community, especially in Indonesia.

2. Loanwords as Language Borrowing

Loanwords as language borrowing are foreign words that are widely used by majority of people that borrowers might think the words are not of foreign language anymore. Loanword as Language Borrowing which found in Bali and Beyond Magazines are shown below:

- 1) Otherwise, you can go to Masceti beach to fish or to Keramas beach for surfing and a morning *yoga* class (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 38).
- 2) After passing a bar full of premium *sake* and numerous wine brands near the cozy lounge area and *bale sutra*, the main dining room with red walls that successfully stole my attention on the first floor (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 27).
- 3) The latter can actually be an appetizer for two or a main course consists of soba, tamarind, toasted sesame, *edamame*, carrot and coriander (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 27).
- 4) From fresh salads to delicious lasagna and other pastas, *pizzas*, creamy mash and more, you can have them all (Bali and Beyond, 2016: 15).

Based the data above, it can be explained that all the italicized word. First, in the data (1) there is word *yoga*. It's placed in the end of the sentence. *Yoga* is a healthy exercise with a simple process of reversing the ordinary outward flow of energy and consciousness so that mind becomes relax. *Yoga* comes from sankrit. So, *yoga* is categorized as necessary because there is no word to present this concept in English. If the writer used the word exercise, the readers can assume the word *yoga* only just doing light exercise. It still uses original form of sankrit language because there is no exact word that can express the meaning. Further, although *yoga* from sankrit but the word *yoga* already known to many people in the world. It can be found in other writing and classified to loanwords as language borrowing.

In the data (2) there is a word *Sake*. It's placed in the middle of the sen-



tence. *Sake* comes from Japanese, it is an alcoholic beverage from Japan derived from the fermented rice and also often called the term rice wine. *Sake* maybe called rice wine in English and no specific named what is meant for sake. If the writer only used the word alcoholic beverages, the readers are more likely to assume a more famous alcoholic, such as: vodka or red label, but in this context is discuss about *sake* is the alcoholic beverage from Japanese. It word is loaned from Japanese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. The word *sake* is already known by many people, as one of the alcoholic beverage. It can be can be classified to the loanwords as language borrowing because although sake is from Japan but sake can also be found in others countries.

In the data (3) there is a word *Edamame*. It's placed in the middle of the sentence. *Edamame* is not a kind of plant nuts, but rather into the category of vegetables. In Japan, the country of origin of *edamame*, it is including tropical plants and used as health vegetables. *Edamame* usually can be found in Japanese restaurants to be eaten or cooked into soup or better known as *edamame* snacks that has a delicious taste. If the writer used the word soybean, the readers can assume it is only the usual soybeans, but in this context *edamame* is different from soybean because the size is bigger than soybean. It word is loaned from Japanese language because there is no word to present this concept in English. Further, although the word *edamame* from Japanese language but already known by many people in other countries.

In the data (4) there is a word *pizzas*. It's placed in the middle of the sentences. *Pizza* is a kind of round and flat bread that baked in the oven and smothered with tomato sauce and chees, then filled with additional foods such as chicken, ham, mushrooms, pineapple, peppers and etc. If the writer used the word toast bread, the readers can assume it is the bread often served with butter, milk and cheese, which is usually served for breakfast. The word *pizzas* which belong to the English language in the suffix *-s*. in this word, this suffix is also used as a plural marker. It can be classified to the loanwords as language borrowing because the word *pizza* already known and familiar almost all over the world, even though the word came from a foreign language.

Further, from the explanation above the data from the Bali and Beyond Magazines. The words are the forms of loanwords because there is no exact word that can express this concept in English. *Yoga* has been loan from Sankrit, *Sake* and *Edamame* has been loan from Japanese language and *pizzas* has been loan from Italian language. All the data are the word not of foreign language anymore because all the word already known by the most people.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, there are three types of loanwords, there are: loanwords based on the level can be divided into two, there are: necessary loanword and Unnecessary loanword. Loanword based on the language involved can be divided into two, there are: loanword as culture and loanword as intimate. Loanword based on the frequency can be divided into two, there are: loanword as speech borrowing and loanword as language borrowing. Necessary loanwords are the words from foreign language, it is needed because there is no exact word in their own language that can express what they mean, some words that belong to necessary loanword are *martabak*, *tuak* and *lerak*. Unnecessary loanwords are the words from a foreign language although there are actually corresponding words



in the receiver languages, some words that belong to unnecessary loanword are *sambal*, *merdeka* and *jalan*. Loanwords as culture are the words that are borrowed from a different language uncommonly used in the speech communities, some words that belong to loanword as culture are *ogoh-ogoh*, *odalan* and *megibung*. Loanwords as intimate are a words from foreign language that is also spoken widely in the community, some words that belong to loanword as intimate are *andong*, *gonggong*, and *gang*. Loanwords as speech borrowing are foreign words used by relatively a few people because the word is foreign in widely people, some words that belong to loanword as speech borrowing are *banjar adat*, *warungs* and *pemangku*. Loanwords as language borrowing are foreign words that are widely used by majority of people and the words are not of foreign language anymore, some words that belong to loanword as language borrowing are *yoga*, *sake* and *edamame*.

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